# NO ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

Henry Norman Declares It Is Impossible.

AMITY AND GOOD WILL BETTER THAN TREATY

Americans Misunderstand the Attitude of Great Britain.

Publish Irish Protests.

BY HENRY NORMAN.

(Special Commissioner of the London Chronicle.)

(Copyright, 1808, by Henry Norman.) Washington, July 4.-The recent change in American sentiment toward here less than three years ago the popnsk," said the eagle, "why you carry that corkscrew?" "It hisn't a cork screw," replied the Hon, "hit's my bloomin' tail." Today Puck's cartoon represents John Bull and Uncle Sam side by side, bayonet in hand, with the "United we stand for ilberty and peace." The other night at Tampa, when every one was at dinner in the large hotel which serves as the army headquarters, the hand played a selection of European national airs, finshing with "God Save the Queen." The British military attache, being in uniform, stood at the salute, whereupon the senior American general rose and "Gentlemen, fill your glasses! To Britain, our only friend!" And the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Good will follows the private individual in unexpected ways. I was writing a dispatch in the telegraph office at Washington when a stranger came up and said: "You are an Englishman are you not?" And on my affirmative reply he added: "Well, our country wants an alliance with yours. Come and take a drink." European action since the outbreak

the fact that from only one nation in the old world is the United States certain of receiving treatment inspired by direct friendship. All informed Americans know that if England had not flatly refused her co-operation there would have been a joint demand at Washington that the war be localized, and of this they are duly appreciative. From press and pulpit has came a us voice in support of closer relations. The president does not fail, when occasion offers, to express most cordial sentiments and warm recognition of England's friendly attitude. Senator Lodge, one of our bitterest critics, not so long ago, now moves the immediate payment of the Behring sea Mr. Coudert, who was of opinion, not three years ago, that Great Britain was about to be made to pay the penalty of her misdeeds all over general scheme of laws and traditions, naturally draws us closer together." and that America "should cultivate and that America "should cultivate England's friendship and by every honorable means secure her countenance and good will." There is, finally, a more striking plece of evidence than any of the above. In the past, whenever any question of Anglo-American relations has come up, there has been an outburst of opposition and ill will from the Irish in this country. On the present occasion no Irish voice has been heard. Even Mr. Davit's letter ans only been noticed in order to refute its statistics or to express surprise that the Times should publish it. I could not understand this, and I asked the best informed public man in Washington for the expianation.

Will not close her new possessions by a probabitive tariff, for that would be to that would be a probabitive tariff, for that would be an orbibitive tariff, for that would be a probabitive tariff, for that would be a probabitive tariff, for that would be to stultify herself in her demand that other countries shall not close China and close China against herself. In every direction, in fact, the two people must, perforce, tend to move towards identical ends. But the possible and the desirable will only be postponeed by any sentimental present occasion no Irish voice has been heard. Even Mr. Daviti's letter as only been noticed in order to refute its statistics or to express surprise that the Times should publish it. I take it this is not so, and the more and plainly only be postponeed by any sentimental only the first of the Spanish of warfare on the part of the Pspaniaria yesterday. One of the batteries masked by a disckhouse over which the Red Cross against herself. In every direction, in fact, the two people must, perforce, then the possible and the desirable will only any sentimental books from first of the Spanish losses, especially in deckhouse of warfare quarters on the file chound. The furnity for th

Suspicion is dead, friendship is proved, common views have become evident, actual co-operation should follow. The moment is ripe for an Angic-American nection, an unpublished document of

here one considered pleasage in being from the contract pleasage in the properties should follow. The moment is rise for an Angle-American reason of with the formation of the properties of the

and the recent utterances of the German and Austrian foreign ministers—
the effect would be to draw tight the potential bonds of union between the two countries. But to imagine that at the present time, or in the immediate future, there can be an actual, formal treaty between us is to show oneself ignorant of the controlling facts of the situation. For my own part I am convinced that the people who speak English will some day be bound Heavy Fighting, But No Genthe peoples speaking other tongues, and that he who strikes one will have to be prepared for the blows of both: but short of unforeseen and unlikely events, this desired consummation will AMERICANS HOLDING remain for many a year upon the knees

The only ground for surprise is that such an obvious fact is not more generally recognized. It has been the policy Spanish Losses Were Estimated at of England to avoid an alliance; in America the mere possibility of such a course has never even been con England Is Not Begging For An Al- have not yet learned the elementary sidered. The American people, again liance, But Will Welcome It, If conditions upon which great nations Offered - Wonderful Change In pool their issues. It was actually American Sentiment - England Chamberlata's speech about the de thought in this country that Mr Regarded As Her Only Friend sirability of an alliance with the United Across the Sea-Press Refuses to States meant that he wanted the American army and navy to help England to fight r'rance, over West Africa Nobody pointed out that either country might fight a score of wars, ever though the formal alliance existed, without the other being involved. Nobody seemed to know that alliances are made only for specific objects or to ward off definite dangers, and that a nation takes good care that such ob-England is startling. Moreover, it is jects are in the line of its own interests and such dangers those that may well threaten itself. This misconcep ular jest was on this wise: "May I tion, however, goes to show how far opinion here is from readiness for any ie more formal than mere good will,

Again, just now the administration has to bear in mind the possibility of strained relations, if not actual rupture, with one or another of the continental nowers. Is it likely that under such circumstances American statesmen would take a course which would instantly precipitate the hostility of every power in Europe excapt England?

treaty been so quickly forgotten? That was infinitely easier to accomplish than an alliance, and much greater forces were arrayed on its side than an alliance could command, but it was hopeessly defeated. Where the little could not be accomplished, what chance is there for the great? No, the sooner everybody interested realizes that an Anglo-American alliance is not today within the sphere of practical politics, the better for us all. BETTER THAN POLITICAL BONDS.

This is not a counsel of despair-far from it. The astounding change of American sentiment toward England, of war has opened American eyes to the development of sympathetic understanding, the removal of obstacles to cordial co-operation, these constitute in themselves a magnificent triumph. Surely we should rejoice that never before have the two people stood so close together, so united in aim, so allied by affection. Moreover, the Canadian commission marks an enormous advance, Nirety-nine hundredths of our disputes have had reference to Canada. These are now all to be settled, and probably some scheme of arbitration will be devised to deal promptly and amicably with any others that may arise. This is a long step toward alliance, for it is the removal of many and great obstacles from the path.

Lastly, now that America is distinct. ly committed to a world policy, her sphere will overlap our own, and thus the necessity of combined action frequently arise. With her flag on the Philippines, and the open door in China, as important for her as for us, a joint line of action will be inevitable. She will not close her new possessions by a prohibitive tariff, for that would be

asked the best informed public many in Washington for the explanation. "Exactly the same thing puzzled me, the special public many in the same when the special puzzled me, the people will not listen to denunciations of England.

GOOD WILL PUT IN ACTION.

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The peractical proofs of the meaning of the meaning and information the house. Second, an international promises of the meaning and international portions by every not me confine our principal operations to the house. Second, an international portions have been given. First, the Behr in the case of the same when the confine our principal operations to the first, the sender was the same with anybod on the hand. This that the when the confine our principal operations to the house. Second, an international portion where the same with anybod on the hand. This that they also been given. First, the Behr in the confine our principal operations to the house. Second, an international portion where the same with anybod on the hand. This that time on the verye of the Alaskan boundary question, which has been provided to set the formation of the complex of the confine our principal operations the provided to set the same with anybod on the hand the words that the when the and the words are the same with anybod on the hand to England.

GOOD WILL PUT IN ACTION.

Two practical proofs of good will have also been given. First, the Behr in the confine our principal operations to the house. Second, an international portion of the confine our principal operations to the house of the confine our principal operations to the positions of the confine our principal operations to the provided to set the same was diriting a manual to the word was alone helplessly. The Pluton was also headed to the short of the same was diriting a manual of the same with anybod on the hand to England.

GOOD WILL PUT IN ACTION.

Two practical proofs of good will have also been given in the rest. The formation and was also headed to the short of the proofs of the was not the rest o asked the best informed public man slon is unfortunate. We are indeed

eral Attack.

A STRONG POSITION

Plan of Battle Was For Lawton to

(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.) On the Hill Near El Paso, Before Santiago de Caba, Saturday, July 2 (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless).—Four batteries of artillery which were placed in position this morning began the day with bombarding the San Juan quarter of Santiago and the Spanish position in front of our right. After a quarter of an hour's shelling. General Lawton's troops, who had been General Lawton's troops, who had been reinforced, pressed forward upon the enemy's left flank, pouring in an ex-ceedingly hot fire, which was continued during the greater part of the after-

It is not intended to force the fight-

It is not intended to force the fighting before tomorrow, the present plant being to turn the Spanish left, taking the whole line in enfliade, and thus obtain a speedy entrance into the upper end of the city.

Admiral Sampson's heavy guns thundered at intervals all the forenoon, and the American shells were distinctly ascent to explode with tremendous force and loud detonations beyond the San Juan barracks, over which numerous Red Cross flags were flying.

The concentration of the American battery on what is now dubbed Grimes' Hill," near our left center, was the result of a blunder made last night, in posting our guns so hear the

night, in posting our guns so near the Spanish infantry entrenchments that they could not be properly supported. The idea of a cross artillery fire was abandoned, but the position occupied by the batteries on our right was not relinquished.

rifle firing at that point at one The rifle firing at that point at one time was as heavy as anywhere along the line. The Spaniards kept up volley firing for fully an hour, but the deliberate placing of our own shots showed that our men, as usual, were cool and effective in their work.

Later Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor succeeded in getting an entire of the control of the

Later Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor succeeded in getting an approximate angle of our advance on the left and sent in many heavy shells, which exploded close to the entrenchments. It was realized hate yesterday that we might have hard fighting today in order to maintain this advanced position around the lighthouse or so-called fort. Strong entrenchments were, therefore, thrown up there during the night.

MORE PRISONERS.

Thus far today the Spanish infantry have let these works severely alone. Near the spot 200 Spanish soldiers and 62 officers were captured this morning. But those and 2,000 prisoners taken yesterday on the right were marched to the rear during the forenoon. The ex-pression on all their faces was exceed-ingly sullon.

pression on all their faces was exceedingly sullen.

The rumor that one prisener turned upon a lieutenant of the Tenth cayalry, who had just turned him over to the guard, and stabbed him, the guard taking immediate vengennee for this dastardly deed by felling the Spanlard with a bullet, is not confirmed.

SPANISH TREACHERY.

There are many evidences of

### DESTRUCTION OF SPANISH FLEET BRAVERY OF SPANIARDS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

miles from the New York and Texas. It is a peculiar fact that he should have been in proper position to direct the movement of his flying squadron against the Spanish fleet, which he had pottled up in Santiago harbor six weeks

As a matter of fact, the entire Amer-ican fleet was much further off shore than usual when the Spaniards made their appearance this morning. AMERICANS WERE SURPRISED.

With the exception of the bombard-

ment yesterday morning, which result-ed in knocking down the flag on Morro castle and the supposed silencing of the batteries, which opened fire again this morning as usual, the navy had this morning as usual, the navy had done little recently to attract interest here, and the officers and crews themselves were watching the developments of the operations being conducted by the army, which had succeeded in reaching the very gates of Santiago, after an enormous less in killed and wounded in the fighting of the past two days. It was not believed that Admiral Cervera would attempt to escape from his perilous position at this late day, but it was supposed that he would keep his ships in the harbor to shell the advancing American army. chery—Garcia Expected to Hold shell the advancing American army, shell the advancing American army, and that if Santiago fell, he would how up or sink them rather than permit them to be captured by the American squadron lying outside shell plans

The Spanish admiral's real plans, towever, were plainly not anticipated. He accepted the one chance open to him—that of running the gauntlet of

him—that of running the gauntlet of
the powerful men-of-war lying in front
of the harbor, and saving his ships for
future service by dashing out of the
trap in which he found himself, and
going to some other field of operatiors.

There seemed to be but one chance in
a hundred that he would be able to
make the move successfully, but he
took that chance, and while great piles
of navai architecture, now ground to
pleces on the rocks, a few miles from
where he started, tell the mournful
story of his faiture, there are none who
applaud his conduct more than the
American officers and seamen who sent
his ships to destruction.

APPEARANCE OF THE FLEET.

APPEARANCE OF THE FLEET.

Arricanance of the Files.

It was about 9 o'clock this morning when the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa Jassed under the wall of Morrocastle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobol Colon, Vizcaya and Oquendo, and last by the torned a boat destroyers Fura and Pluton. The lookout on the American vessels which were lying five or ten miles sels, which were lying five or ten miles off the entrance to the harbor sighted them immediately. Most of the American cruisers were at the usual Sunday morning quarters, without thought of anything as surprising as the Spanish theet getting past the sunken collier Merrimac, which they had been delud-ed into believing effectually blockaded the exit. There was great excitement at once, and very rapid action along the American line. The signal for full spe d ahead was running from bridge to engine room of every ship, and the entire fleet commenced to move in short toward the Spanish, and the great 12 and 13-inch guns of the battleships, and the smaller batteries on the other ves-sels fired shot after shot at long range. As the ships ran in towards the shore As the ships can in towards the shore it soon became evident that the Spaniards had not come out to make an aggressive fight, for they turned to the westward as soon as they had cleared the harbor and started on their cleared the harbor and started on their race for safety, at the same time sending shots at the American ships as fast as the men could load and fire the guns. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon and Iowa were nearer the Spaniards than any others of the American vessels, but still most of them were too far away to get an effective range. They crowded on all steam, however, in preparation for the chase, never stopping their fire for one chase, never stopping their fire for one

PLUCKY GLOUCESTER.

The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that cannot boast of any heavier bat-tery than several six-pounders and three-pounders, was lying off Agua-dores, three miles east of Morro, when the Spaniards came out. At first, she the Spaniards came out. At first, she joined in the attack on a leading vessel, and then held off, Capitain Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two torpedo boat destreyers in the rear, The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro castle, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for

Smoke commenced to rise from the cannot

Meantime the larger American ships were gaining on the Spanish cruisers, and a storm of shots were passing between the pursuers and the pursued. The American fire was so rapid that the ships were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and it was impossible to tell at the distance which vessels were doing the greater execution. The Brooklyn and the five buttleships were keeping up an incessant fire upon the

The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing. The Glouesster, after sending a beat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armoved cruisers were stranded and went to their assistance. There was danger from the magazines, and many of those on board jumped into the water and swam to the shore, though a number were to the shore, though a number were unable to reach the small strip of sandy beach in the cove, and were thrown against the rocks and killed or

Many of the wounded were lowered into the ship's own boats and taken ashore, but this task was a most diffi-

ashore, but this task was a most diffi-cult one.

The Gloucester had all her boats out and one seaman swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on the shore. By this means many on the flagship, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester as rapidly as possible, and the ower deck of the yacht was soon cov-ored with Spanish sallors, mangled in limb and body by the bursting of shallers.

cred with Spanish sailors, mangled in limb and body by the bursting of shells.

The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible. The shore was lined with those who had escaped from the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. There were still some men on both vessels when the fire commenced to reach the magazines and the boxes of ammunition lying on th decks. A dozen or nition lying on th decks, more explosions followed.

SPANISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Reported That Linares Has Suc cumbed to Wounds.

Madrid, July 4.-At the conclusion of

Madrid, July 4.—At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting yesterday, the ministers stated that official confirmation had been received that General Verade Roy and two of General Limares aides decamps were among the killed in the third attack of the Americans at El Caney. It was stated that the American losses exceeded 2,000.

The government has no news from Aguadores. It is reported that General Lifares has siccumbed to his wounds, but this report is unconfirmed.

London, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: An official dispatch announces that the Manzanillo column of 5,000 men, with a harge quantity of supplies, has reached Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that directly Admiral Cervera heard these reinforcements were at hand he considered the presence of the squadron no longer necessary. General Shafter's brief and soldier-like dispatch about the fighting before Santiago, which agrees in every particular with the Spanish official telegrams, had made a very favorable impression here, especially in military circles.

SPANIARDS REJOICING

Glad Cervera Left Santiago, But Are Somewhat Anxious.

Madrid, July 4.—Thunder storms, very heavy and causing fatalities, have partly interrupted telegraphic communication and only meagre news is published. There are great rejoicings over Admiral Cervera's quiting the harbor of Santiago, but there is an undercurrent of great anxiety as to his fate. It is considered preferable that he should even succumb to Admiral Sampson's superior forces than to remain to be sunk by General Shafter's artillery.

General Blanco cables as follows: "No details have been received as to the naval fight, but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of southern Cuba." It is officially announced that the last vessels of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Seuz canal. Madrid, July 4.-Thunder storms, very

CERVERA MADE A "SORTIE." Announcement of Spanish Officials at Santiago.

Madrid, July 4.-An official dispatch received here from Santiago de Cuba says Admiral Cervera's squadron has

London, 'uly 5.-The Times remarks, editorially, this morning: Admiral Samp son's brilliant exploit was as complete as Admiral Dewey's was. Nothing but the conviction that his plight within the harconviction that his plight within the harbor was hopeless could have justified Admiral Cervera's attempt to leave. Had he been able to judge correctly of what was pasing in General Shafter's mind, doubtless he would have remained. The difficulties of navigation probably caused him to make a bold effort by daylight. It is not easy at this moment to foresee the wide consequences of the unchallenged supremacy of the American fleet in Cuban waters. Overpowered, after an heroic defense, Spain's only course isher friends even in the French press urge her—to eeek peace, which, even if onerous, cannot be dishonorable.

London, July 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says: The American cruiser Charleston, with the transports, appeared off Guahan, the chief of the Ladrone islands, on June 29. The Charleston fired a few shells at the Santa Cruz forts, which did not reply. The Spanish were not aware that a state of war existed. The governor and the garrison surrendered and the American sovereignty in the Ladrone Islands was declared on June 22.

The governor, thinking that this was a salute, sent word that he regretted his inability to return it, as he was without powder. When informed he was a prisoner of war, he indignantly protested, saying that he had no idea that war had broken out.

An American citizen residing in the town was appointed provisional governor of the Ladrones.

Among those on board the captured gunboat Leyte was the governor of Pampangas, with 180 officers and men. Harassed by the rebeis and believing that starvation was at hand, they evacuated Pampangas and were try-

Harassed by the rebels and believing that starvation was at hand, they evacuated Pampangas and were trying to cross to Manila harbor when they were captured.

The United States cruiser Baltimore met the transports off Cape Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on Tuesday, June 28. When the troopships were sighted by the American squadron in the mouth of the bay, the crews of the latter crowded upon the decks and received their comrades with enthusiastic cheers. Complete preparations had been made for the reception of the reinforcements at Caylie, the navy yard, arsenals and forts and barracks having been transformed into an admirable camp, which has been christened Camp Dewey.

Manila is in a state of excitement bordering on panic. Thousands of foreigners, anticipating bembardment, have taken refuge on the neutral ships in the harbor.

## AT AGRICULTURAL PARK

was finally put through, which ended the programme.

The club put up some very good at-

tractions, which were thoroughly en-joyed by the crowd, but many left be-

fore the end.

At a late hour in the afternoon occurred a disgraceful fight in front of the grandstand, between two men, one of whom received a blow over the eye which leveled him to the ground. The police made no arrest, since the man who got the worst of it admitted himself to blame.

THE SUMMARY.

2:35 pace and trot, one mile heats, 2:35 pace and trot, one mile heats, best three in five, purse \$150. Entries: Zamper, b, g., owned by E. G. Pierce; Windsplitter, g. m., owned by E. G. Hines; Emma D., b. m., owned by H. Cohen; Freddie K., bik. g., owned by Dr. J. B. Keysor; Madonna, b. m., owned by George Edwards.
Windsplitter first, Zamper second, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth.

First heat—Zamper first, Emma D. second, Windsplitter third, Freddie K. fourth Madonna fifth. Best time—2:35.

SUITABLE TO THE NATION'S NA-TAL DAY AT SALTAIR.

Addresses By Judge Cherry, Hon. Henry W. Lawrence, Colonel Kaighn, John S. Lindsay and Others-A Big Programme of Amusements of Various Kinds Was Enjoyed By An Enormous Crowd-Nearly 4,000 People at Garfield.

The Fourth of July celebration at Saltair was one of the biggest of the many big things that prime favorite of resorts has ever had. It is not to be wondered at either, because the attractions, ever apart from the beauty and grandeur of the place, were such as could not fail to draw, especially at the popular prices which are now the rule. The total attendance could The Horse Races Attracted a Fair
Attendance Yesterday.

SPORT LONG DRAWN OUT

SPORT LONG DRAWN OUT

SPORT LONG DRAWN OUT

SPORT LONG DRAWN OUT

TIL HALF-PAST EIGHT.

The Jordan Driving Club Offered Some Excellent Attractions, But Many Left Before They Were All Pulled Off—Summary of All the Events.

The races at Agricultural park yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Jordan Driving club, attracted in judgments of the Jordan Driving club, attracted in judgments of the Jordan Driving club, attracted in his specialities on the days programme, made a success of them all and pleased every-linking and spared no pains in attending to transportation facilities were excelled, but the races were carried out exaperatingly slow, and it was 8:30 in the evening when the pulling match was finally put through, which ended the programme. The club put up some very good at-

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES. PATRIOTIC EXERCISES.

The Fourth of July exercises began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the pavillon. John P. Meakin called the vast assemblage to order and introduced Judge A. N. Cherry as chairman. The Judge made a few remarks, referring to the American soldiers and sallors fighting for the glory of the flag in Cuba and in the Philippines and demonstrated the appropriateness of the American people celebrating in the most hearty manner the birthday of this great and giorious nation.

ACTOR LINDSAY. The veteran actor John S. Lindsay then read from the tablets of his memory the declaration of independence, prefacing the reading with a few remarks on the majesty and statesmanship of the document and the importance of every American being familiar with it. He read it with dramatic effect, and brought out the full force and meaning of the immortal declaration.

Christenen's probastra played "American being familiar with the immortal declaration.

Christenesen's orchestra played "Am HON, H. W. LAWRENCE.

windsplitter first, Zamper second, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth.

First heat—Zamper first, Emma D. second, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth.

The minister for war, General Cortea, has received a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, giving the Spanish to see during the two days fighting at 200 killed and wounded. A later official dispatch from Santiago says:

"Admiral Cervera's squadron made a sortie from Santiago says:

"Admiral Cervera's squadron made a sortie from Santiago traversing the channel without incident. But a heavy cannonade was heard outside the harbor, and it is supposed a naval battle was proceeding."

SAMPSON'S EXPLOIT.

Complete As That of Dewey, Says the London, 'uly 5.—The Times remarks.

London, 'uly 5.—The Times remarks.

Windsplitter first, Zamper first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth.

Second heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Zamper fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Zamper fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

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Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:35.

Fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Madonna fifth. Best time—2:344.

Third heat—Windsplitter first, Emma D. third, Freddie K. fourth, Ma

three, purse \$50. Entries: Creeper, s, m, owned by C. Powell; Vivian Vinton, owned by T. Azley, La Belle, blk, m, owned by R. Leon, Heber, b. m, owned by H. Cohen.

La Belle first, Vivian Vinton second. First heat—Vivian Vinton second. Heber third, Creeper fourth, Best time—0:50%.

Second Heat—LaBelle first, Vivian Vinton second, Heber third, Best time—1:52.

Third Heat—LaBelle first, Vivian Vinton second, Heber third, Best time—1:53.

Third Heat—LaBelle first, Vivian Vinton second, Best time—5.53.

Special Pacing Race—One half mile heats, best three in five, purse, \$40.

Entries: Bay Dick, b. g., owned by Peter Nelson; Ben Hur, b. g., owned by Charles Powell; Wiley Joe, owned by Charles Powell; Wiley Joe, br. g., owned by Charles Powell, Wiley Joe, br. g., owned by Charles Powell; Wiley Joe, br. g., owned by Charles Powell Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:29.
Second Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:20.
Second Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Ben Hur fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Sorrel Billy second, Bay Dick third, Sorrel Billy second, Bay Dick third, Sorrel Billy second, Bay Dick third, Ser Bully fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Heat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Ser Bully fourth. Best time—1:28.

Third Weat—Wirey Joe first, Ben Hur second, Bay Dick third, Ser Bully fourth Best time—1:18.

Pony race, one-quarter of a mile dash. Purse, \$16. Entries: Commender that hiberty was only preserved by constant watchfulness, by eternal vignal with the proposed processed by the pallate of the processed by the pallate of t

lake, was something gorgeous and magnificent.

Time—:30%.

Three-eighths mile running race, best two in three, Purse, \$40. Entries: Camas, b. m., owned by McCoy stables; Troublesome, s. s., owned by J. W. Corey, Spider, b. g., owned by Sam Resort.

Clark.
Spider first, Troublesome second,
Camas third.
First Heat—Spider first, Camas second, There was no special programme for Gardield beach, but the loveliness of the old favorite resort and the matchless bathing were sufficient attractions to bring

ond. Troublesome third. Best time

-:37.

Second heat—Spider first, Troublesome second, Camas third. Best time

-:38.

Pulling match, purse, \$39. Entries:
Greaser, b. g., owned by C. Powell;
Frank, b. g., owned by C. Powell;
Frank first, distance eight inches;
Greaser second, distance, six and a half inches. The hind wheels of a wagon were chained and 12 men loaded in, each horse heing given three pulls.

The judges were J. C. Dekalb,
Ezra Thompson and Thomas Harris.

Time keeper, C. H. Jenkins.